

RADICAL-EXTRA.

"OUR COUNTRY AND OUR COUNTRY'S WEAL."

BY I. ADAMS.

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The Great Democratic Meeting in the City of New York.—Mr. Bancroft's Speech.

The meeting is said to be the largest ever convened in that city. The Herald says—

"The annals of political excitement do not, we believe, present any thing like a parallel to the scene presented. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, Tammany Hall was densely crowded, and many thousands of the 'bone and sinew' thronged the Park and the adjoining streets. There could not have been less than fifty thousand persons in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall, during the evening, in attendance on the various meetings.

In Tammany Hall itself, the principal meeting, (for which the call had been issued, and which had collected such immense multitudes of people) was held. But then there were also no less than seven other meetings. Three were held in front of the City Hall, by torch light; another in front of the Hall of Records, a third in front of Tammany Hall, another in front of the Theological book store, in the rear of Dr. Sprigg's church, and the fifth at St. James's Hall. Never has such a scene been witnessed in this city. The torches—the banners—the crowds—the shouting—the great flags streaming across Chatham street—the violent gesticulations of the orators as the glare of the lamps and torches fell upon them—the hurrying to and fro of the vast crowd—the thundering cheers from the open windows of old Tammany—all made up one of the most exciting scenes of popular enthusiasm which we have ever seen.

The first speaker was George Bancroft, esq. The enthusiasm with which he was received altogether baffles description. One prolonged universal shout burst from the dense multitude inside the old hall, and was echoed by thousands and thousands of voices outside. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. Bancroft thus addressed the assemblage:

CITIZENS OF THE EMPIRE STATE:—The kindness of the reception which you have given me this evening has completely overwhelmed me. My heart bounds to my lips, and I feel constrained to confess my utter inability to express in becoming terms my gratitude. [Great applause.] We meet to night, fellow-citizens, in the bonds of a common union—linked together in one common brotherhood of spirit and effort, all animated by the same feeling, and all I trust desirous to attain one object. [Cheers, and a cry of adieu to the Park, to the Park!] We meet to effect the verdict of the election of 1840, to protest against it in the name of our country of republican institutions, and of humanity. [Loud cheers.] The present contest involves the highest considerations—the purity of the constitution, civil liberty, free suffrage, justice to adopted citizens, the boundary and extent of our country. It involves in an especial manner whether American industry shall be allowed to prosper under the action of general laws, or whether it shall be kept in conflict with those laws and subjected to all the hazards and uncertainties of an artificial system. [Renewed cheering.] The great restrictive system, which overhangs the world for centuries, was shaken by American independence. Yet the world was still so encompassed by the cloud that its evils were slowly discerned, and imperfectly measured. The democratic party have ever contended for the freedom of the seas as the highway of commerce—for the rights of neutral nations—for that extended trade, which should make all intelligence the common property of the whole world; should compensate the inequalities of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, and interchange all products of peculiar skill. But foreign trade without the exaction of duties, has never been asked by a single statesman. The regulation of the tariff has, indeed, been the subject of earnest discussion; but never was there a moment so favorable to its adjustment as the present. The country is tranquil, and refuses to be perpetually excited on the subject. In 1828, when an exorbitant tariff was vainly resisted, an attempt to defeat it by making it intolerably bad failed entirely. In 1832, apprehension of disunion mingled with the discussion. The country now contemplates the tariff without fear, and discusses it without passion. It must be settled with regard to the interests of the whole country, and by the equal protection of all classes of industry. The manufacturer himself is in every quarter listened to with respect; and no one harbors a thought of impairing

his rightful prosperity. All agree there must be a tariff; all agree there must be discrimination. The tariff question at the present time is simply what discrimination shall be made. And if the politicians who make the tariff a part of their party weapons are excepted, there is in the public mind much less difference than has been pretended. The interests of revenue require discrimination in reference to the productiveness of the duty, and in reference to the danger of contraband. Reciprocity may sometimes justify discrimination by special agreements, though very sparingly, and again as a measure of coercion in extreme cases, though this is justly open to much doubt and consideration. Again, the condition of our domestic industry asks discrimination, and by discrimination obtains protection. But the limit to that protection must be a duty for revenue, not a duty for prohibition. Such a duty is always a sufficient protection. In the colonial times even a small duty and trifling excise were deemed by England and forbidden as a dangerous encouragement to American industry. The idea of a discriminating revenue tariff and no more, is sufficient for American labor, comes sanctioned by all the weight of the fathers of the revolution—by the fears of England—by the early judgment of America. We may surely adopt the rule that the discriminating duty for protection must never exceed the point of greatest productiveness of revenue; and the end of such protection must be to sustain the manufacturer, so that he may rise above the narrow thought of a monopoly market at home, and seek by honorable competition to win the natural markets of the world; and, finally, there should be discrimination to avoid the unreasoning taxation of labor. This last point, more than any other, is of deepest interest to the community. One of the wing banners that waves in your city bears as its motto: "Protection to American Labor—the Nation's Wealth, the Poor Man's Right." We are glad the appeal on this subject is made to the forum of the laborer. [Mr. Bancroft here proceeded to trace the relation of the high tariff policy in the protection of American labor.] Our opponents, said he, propose protection to American labor by subjecting American labor to grievous taxation. Their philanthropy has made the astonishing discovery that labor should sue for the privilege of being grievously taxed. For cotton garments for the clothing of his children, the laborer must pay sixty per cent. duty; if his friend dies, he must pay for the casket for the shroud sixty to eighty per cent. tax for the mourning crape, or silk, more than sixty-four per cent. And this is protection to labor; our opponents propose nothing better to secure "the nation's wealth, and the poor man's right," than to tax him heavily from the cradle to the grave. The system for the laborer fails utterly of its effect. It does not enhance the wages of labor. The prices of labor in our manufacturing establishments are but about ten per cent. higher than those paid in Lancashire; and that superiority of wages is made up to the manufacturer by a more than proportionate increase of production, through the greater ingenuity and activity of the American laborer. Further: all taxes enter into the cost of production, and so into the price of the article produced. As taxes increase, prices must increase; and every increase in price narrows to the manufacturer his market. Thus the natural market is lost, and the demand for labor is consequently diminished. Further: the system imposes duties in such a manner as to diminish the power of labor to employ itself necessarily in many branches. Witness the shipping interest. It has been said that the first petition for protection came from the shipwrights of Charleston, South Carolina; probably from sojourners there. But if the first petition for special protection did come from shipwrights, dearly do they rue it. A hundred and twenty years ago, the ship-yards for English merchants were very much in New York and New England; America built a large part of British shipping, and furnished supplies of shipping successfully to the French and Spanish islands. Now, the duties on cordage, sailcloth, chains, chain cables, copper and iron bolts, make shipbuilding dearer here than in Europe; our shipwrights are utterly excluded from the supply of foreigners, and our

own ships are often sent to foreign ports to be refitted; and thus our legislation, far from truly protecting American labor, condemns our riggers, sailmakers, and caulkers, to no inconsiderable loss of employment. The old-fashioned restrictive system, also, of which the coins still linger with us, levied and still levies taxes on consumption, on articles of food—articles necessary to every family. All such taxes operate like poll-taxes, to be levied daily; they are injurious to the manufacturer; and to the laborer they are most unjust, as they virtually lay a burden on persons, and not on property. Nor is that all. We have corrected much in the worst features of the restrictive system. But much remains to be done. The discrimination of duties, as it now exists, favors articles of luxury—is grievously and most unequally severe on the laborer. The coarser carpets, for example, pay 60 per cent. duty; the finer but 25 per cent. The coarser and heavier and more universally used silks pay nearly four times as much on their cost as the finer and more delicate. And this holds true of many other articles of very general use. The discrimination now is so as to tax the laborer, and burden the poor. This should be reversed. Are our opponents sincere? And will they agree to such reversal? [Loud applause.] One word more to our opponents. They profess to join us in regard for labor. But the real and elevation of the laboring class must be achieved by their own toil, and their own intelligence. [Loud cheers.] They demand the opportunity for instruction and intellectual culture. By means of mental culture, the humblest mechanic may stand among the wisest, as well as among the best of mankind. [Cries of "That's the truth!"] His is a large heart, capable of love for child, wife, friends, freedom, and country. His is a keen eye, suited to grow familiar with the beauties of that creation which God has made so lovely and so observable. [Loud and long continued cheering.] To vindicate the rights of America is the first duty of America; and for that end to insure to them the time for improvement. [Cheers.] Will our opponents, who are so zealous for the poor man's rights, join the democracy in paying homage to one of the greatest ideas that sway the age—to one which Van Buren, as President, in the name of the American people, held up to the world as the appropriate system for freemen? In a word, let our opponents join us in asserting the mighty truth that lies at the foundation of the ten-hour rule. [Great sensation, loud and continued cheering, and every possible demonstration of applause.] We return, then, to the principle that, so far as the tariff is to discriminate in regard to the laborer, it should do what has never yet been done—discriminate in favor of the laborer, by levying the heaviest taxes on articles of luxury. [Tremendous cheering, and loud cries of "that's the American doctrine."] In like manner, in the arrangement of the tariff, the interests of agriculture must be consulted; and, for the manufacturer, we insist that the great design should not be to give sudden profits, the results of hazard, but to insure steady and equal protection, and thus lead him to compete for the great natural markets of the world. [Cheers.] To this end, the manufacturer needs more than a discriminating revenue tariff; he needs, for his best allies, a sound currency and well-regulated exchanges. [Loud applause.] Good exchanges are secured, not by a bank of the United States, but by the regular action of commercial industry. The merchants are the great regulators of exchanges; let them never abdicate their office. [Very enthusiastic cheering.] For the securing of the currency, there is no resource but a steady regard to the metallic basis. A fluctuating currency, as it expands, raises prices, invites foreigners to excessive competition for our own markets, drives us from natural to foreign markets; and then the vast balance for importations must be paid in money, and the export of specie takes away the support of the artificial currency, which totters and crumbles for the want of a solid foundation. Then follows devaluation. The paper currency, in its excessive contradictions and expansions, is ruinous to the manufacturer; it is to him like a bad mill-stream—swollen by every storm,

and summer-dried in the time of need. [Applause.] A close adherence to the metallic standard can alone secure a steady flow of credit and money. The measure of value must not have merely "an odor of nationality;" it must bear an impress that shall be its passport through the civilized world. It is in this connection that I pronounce the name of Silas Wright as the benefactor of the manufacturer—Silas Wright, the statesman and the friend ever to be relied upon—having an unpretending modesty, surpassed only by his merit—never aspiring to high station, and worthy of the highest. [Demonstrations of enthusiasm which altogether baffle description.] It was he who, in May, 1833, met Henry Clay face to face on the floor of the Senate, and achieved, perhaps, the most signal and momentous victory ever won in that body. [Great cheering.] The chief provision of Clay's resolution, as he himself expressed it, was, "that the notes of sound and specie-paying banks shall be received and paid out in the receipts and expenditures of the government." In a moment, Wright discerned the latent evils couched in the proposition, and recommended its reference to the Committee on Finance. Clay objected, but in vain. [Cheers.] Meantime, in the course of the debates that ensued, Clay exclaimed, in reply to the Senator from South Carolina, "I am for a Bank of the United States, and wish it so pronounced and so understood, that every man, woman, and child, should know it." "The capital," he afterwards added, "not to be extravagantly large—about fifty million would answer." On the 16th of May, Silas Wright came forward with his report, calm, well digested, and conclusive; having not a waste word, and leaving not a word to be added. [Cheers.] Such was the irresistible force of his logic, that Clay should turn from his own position, and to avoid a worse defeat, on his own motion, the worst part of his resolution was rejected by a vote of forty-four to one. [Great applause.] All that remained that was objectionable, was, on motion of Silas Wright, stricken out by a vote of twenty-eight to nineteen. [Tremendous cheering.] Such was his great service to the best interests of the country. I commend his report and the accompanying report to the democratic press, and to the young democracy of New York. [Loud and long continued cheering.] For the vindication of our territory in its full; the merchants, and manufacturers, and agriculturists are equally interested. The harbors of Oregon are for American ships; its markets for American labor; its soil for the American plough; its wide domain for American institutions and American independence. [Tremendous cheering and shouts of "Oregon is ours and must be ours"—"yes, and Texas too," and so on.] Mr. Bancroft proceeded to discuss the re-annexation of Texas; contending that Texas is independent as a consequence of its existence; as having been but a temporary member of a confederacy, which military despotism has dissolved. He developed concisely the relations on the subject towards England and towards Mexico. He contended that the federate system was strengthened by its extension; that that system was destined, like the doctrine of democratic equality, to make the tour of the globe. His remarks on this topic were received with indiscribable enthusiasm. In conclusion, Mr. Bancroft appealed to the immense assembly for the election of the democratic candidates. New York, said he, has rarely been found wanting. By the honor of Livingston it asserted the rights of neutral flags, and gave in the adhesion of America to the great principles of modern maritime law. Its vote elected Jefferson. It was through one of its sons, that the treaty for annexing Louisiana was negotiated. By the voice of George Clinton it negated the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. New York set, for the States, the brilliant example of peacefully transferring the sovereignty from the territory of New York to its men. By the firmness of Van Buren, it enabled the country to weather the storm in the season of greatest financial difficulty. Young men of the Empire State, you will not be wanting. The kindling enthusiasm in the many thousands around me promises a victory of unexampled splendor. All eyes are upon you. Fill up the mea-

sure of the glory of your State by your present action. All eyes are on you. The country watches you. The world observes you. One old man leans with interest towards the East to hear the swelling tide of determined zeal. His eyes are failing, but he has a light within. The fires of earthly existence are burning very low in their socket, but in his breast patriotism is a fire unquenchable. Send gladdening messages to the old man of Hermitage. His fame must not be impaired by the election of men that will abandon and subvert. His country has covered him with its highest honors; the last Congress has effaced the aspersion of the craven judge of Louisiana. One thing more is wanting: Perfect your triumph in November; it will fill his cup of happiness to the brim. [Tremendous cheering.] After Mr. Bancroft had concluded, the most enthusiastic applause burst forth, and continued for some minutes. The Hon. James B. Bowlin, of Missouri.—Judge Bowlin, a member of Congress, our democratic friends will all remember, attended the great mass convention in this city on the 15th of August, as an invited guest, and as a regular delegate from Missouri. The judge delivered several able addresses during the convention, and we can appeal to the whole mass of the democracy who were assembled here on the occasion, whether any speaker was heard with more pleasure or more marked attention; and whether any of the distinguished speakers who honored the occasion by their presence, left a more deep and favorable impression on the minds of his hearers. As the acknowledged head of the representation of the noble democracy of Missouri at the convention, no guest or visitor was made more welcome or met a more hearty and cordial reception from the State committee, or from the whole democracy of Tennessee. These are facts which we witnessed, and which are known to the whole democracy who were assembled here at the time. We mention them now, being only an extended repetition of what we have said before, because we have seen it intimated in the St. Louis Reporter, and we have seen it with deep regret—that Judge Bowlin was not properly received, and did not command while here as great a share of public respect and attention as his friends might have anticipated for him. No guest, we are sure, on the occasion, from any State, commanded or deserved a greater share of respect and attention than was accorded to the judge during his visit to Nashville, and to ex-President Jackson at the Hermitage. Nashville Union. A Naughty Question.—An intelligent farmer at the con gathering in this place, says the Seneca Falls Democrat, put a most naughty question to some of the big ones, and one which they failed to answer. Said he, you tell me the tariff is a great benefit to farmers; will you be so kind as to tell me how it benefits the farmers? Before it went into operation, the farmer brought one bushel of wheat to the village, and received in return fifteen pounds of sugar; now, under this beautiful tariff, it takes two bushels and near a peck of wheat to get the same amount of the same kind of sugar. Verily, this is a kind of benefit to the farmers, from which they have good reason to say, "Good Lord deliver us." The cooney sloped, and the farmer enjoyed a hearty laugh at his expense. Another coon, however, answered the question, perhaps to his own satisfaction. Said he, Mr. Farmer, before the tariff went into operation, you had to pay your harvest hands one dollar and fifty cents per day; now, under a tariff, laborers get but six shillings; is not this a benefit? Let the laborer answer. The above exhibits the true workings of the tariff; coons go up, produce and labor go down. The farmers and the laborers taxed for benefit of the few manufacturers, who can well afford to shut down their mills, and send their girls with banners to whig meetings. It is the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, who have to foot the bill. [Detroit Free Press.] A grand Sunday School Procession is to take place in Baltimore in October, in which it is expected 10,000 children will participate. Gen. Cass is still speaking in Ohio, with tremendous effect.

Democratic Meeting at Troy, Missouri. At a highly respectable meeting held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 7th inst., Solomon Moxley, of Lincoln was called to the chair, and Geo. W. Buckner, of Pike county, appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Maj. George W. Huston, who stated that it was designed to enter into measures preparatory to a Grand Democratic Rally at Troy, on the 24th instant. On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of arrangements consisting of thirty, should be appointed by the chair, empowered to do such things as should be best calculated to carry out the objects had in view. A committee of correspondence consisting of George W. Huston, Alexander Martin, and James H. Britton, were appointed to address prominent individuals of the party, requesting their presence at the projected meeting. On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the democratic papers throughout the State, be requested to publish the same. SOLOMON MOXLEY, Chm. GEORGE W. BUCKNER, Sec'y. A Proposal.—The following proposal is made by the gentlemen whose names are mentioned, and it is likely to be a standing one, as those to whom it is directed will not be likely to accept of it. "Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Baltimore. Rev. N. L. Rice, of Cincinnati, and Wm. T. Plumer, of Virginia, will meet at any convenient time and place, Bishop Whelan and any two others whom he may select, or we will meet any three Roman bishops, archbishops, cardinals, priests or deacons, and discuss with them this question, 'Is the Roman Church the Church of Christ?' The Bishop and his friends may affirm, and we will deny. Or we will affirm, that the 'The Roman Church is not the Church of Christ,' and they may deny. Or two of us will meet any two of them; or one of us will meet any one of them on the terms stated above. The ordinary and equal rules of such debate to be adopted hereafter. The above is a standing proposal. Christianity is not only a living principle of virtue in good men, but affords this further blessing to society, that it restrains the vices of the bad. It is a tree of life, whose fruit is immortality, and whose very leaves are for the healing of the nation.—A. Fuller. Mr. Samuel Myers, a well known resident of Baltimore, died lately. He was one of the defenders of that city during the memorable struggle at North Point, and has for a number of years filled the office of Secretary to the Mayordom; and in all the relations of life, he has sustained the character of "God's noblest work, an honest man!" The following narrative of facts has been handed us by a gentleman of this city, in whom we have entire confidence, with the request that we would make these facts public. This gentleman is an officer of the Methodist Church, and responsible for the "Mr. Leeson."—To show this community the power of the Roman Catholic priesthood over their spiritual children, in temporal matters, I send you the following narrative of facts, which occurred only a few days since. A German Roman Catholic family lived for about six months in the house of a member of the Methodist Church, and in the immediate neighborhood of several Methodist families. The priest being informed of it, went to them, and told them they should leave the house as soon as possible. He said there were a plenty of houses to rent among the Catholics. The poor deluded people had to obey the order of their confessor. They wished to receive forgiveness of sins; and they had to leave the house before their month was out. A lady who understands the German language well, but who generally speaks English, was present when the priest ordered this family to leave the house of the Methodist as soon as possible." * * * facts which he relates.—St. Louis Herald.